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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 31 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2285

DISCOVERIES AT BABYLON

Hittite Monument Unearthed by Germans.

LONDON, May 15.—Three thousand years before the birth of Christ a mighty nation ruled in Syria and Mesopotamia. This was the Hittite nation, the mystery and baffling puzzle of archaeology. All the erudition of modern scholarship has failed to throw upon the strange language of the Hittites or to call from their enduring records in stone one definite historical fact about this once mighty race.

Endeavor in this direction has recently been stimulated by the finding among the ruins of the ancient city of Babylon, by the German scholars and explorers now excavating there, a stone monument of Hittite art and literature, in perfect condition and inscribed with a long legend in the untranslatable language. The monument was recently found in the ruins of a Babylonian temple to the goddess Nin-Mash. It is 49 inches high, 21 inches wide and 14 inches thick.

On one side is a bas-relief of a Hittite deity, excellently preserved. There is no doubt that this is the god of thunder, for he grasps in one hand the triple fork which so often represents lightning in ancient art. But the inscription is not so simple a matter. Clearcut as the characters are, not all the scholars in the world can translate the inscription, or even evolve from the characters an alphabetical system. One character represents an arm; another a leg and foot; still another the outline of a man with his hand raised to his face; and there are squares, angles and other familiar figures, each one seeming to mean something when considered by itself, but without attainable meaning when regarded in total. Within these simple looking characters lies the secret that an archaeologist would give a lifetime to learn.

Many attempts have been made to decipher the lost tongue. There is good ground for hope that the German expedition to Babylon may offer the long-sought solution of the problem by finding some monument bearing a double inscription in both the Hittite character and the Assyrian, which would give the key. The rest would be only a matter of detail. For the finding of this monument in so perfect a state shows that at some time the Hittites were in possession of the city of Babylon itself, and where one monument has been found it is all ways certain that others will be discovered.

But this mysterious monument of a vanished race, utterly swept from the face of the earth by the power of Egypt and Assyria, is not the only valuable discovery which has been made by the German expedition. With true German thoroughness the entire mound or series of mounds covering the site of ancient Babylon is being cleared away. The explorers have already succeeded in finding the great wall described by Herodotus, and regarded as fictitious by critics of the father of history, whom they curiously termed the father of lies.

Herodotus, who visited Babylon in the time of Artaxerxes I. (465 B. C.), said that the wall surrounding the city was 50 royal ells wide and 360 ells high (84 by 226 feet), and that on top of the wall, on each side, were one-story houses, leaving a space between the rows of houses on which four chariots could drive abreast. This wall has been found, but it surpasses the description of Herodotus.

The retaining wall was built of baked bricks laid in asphalt and was 2 1/2 feet thick. Beyond this was a filling of sand and gravel 60 feet thick, and then another retaining wall 44 feet thick, making the entire breadth of the wall 124 1/2 feet.

This wall surrounding the city in which were the palace of Nebuchadnezzar and all the temples. Only one of these temples has been found so far, the temple of the Hittite monument, but this is a fine structure, built in the usual Assyrian fashion of a steep tower or ziggurat, and many of its rooms have now been uncovered. From inscriptions found there it seems that this temple was built by Assur-banipal (605-562 B. C.), and by him dedicated to Nin-Mash and called Enmach.

The leader of the expedition, Dr. Robert Koldewey, states that the court of the temple, containing a well, is surrounded by rooms which are shut off by doors from the court and show interesting mural ornamentations. In the court and rooms there is a double tile pavement, with a space of six and a half feet between the two pavements. In this peculiar stone chamber a great number of inscribed clay tablets have been discovered, bearing the names of the workmen and the wages paid to those engaged in the building of the temple. These payrolls are dated, giving day, month and year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar and Evil-Merodach.

It has been proved in the course of the excavations that the site of this temple really lies in the suburbs of the city, and it was supposed that a mound, called Amran by the Arabs, covered the chief Babylonian ruins. Excavations are now proceeding rapidly at this point, and already some of the ancient ruins are being brought to light. Deep down in this mound it is expected that the palace of Nebuchadnezzar will be found, and here, too, must be those marvelous Hanging Gardens, one of the wonders of the world.

A large canal, used for bringing the water from the Euphrates, probably for watering these gardens, and called Libit, has been found and within a short time it is probable that the very arches upon which the gardens were planted will come to light. They were not, as is usually supposed, hanging gardens, but rather elevated gardens, planted upon arches seventy-five feet high and extending



HAWAII WILL NOT TOLERATE THIS KIND OF JUSTICE.

500 feet in every direction, but covered with so deep a soil that the largest trees grew there.

From a distance these gardens seemed to hang in the air, hence the name. But it was necessary to water these artificial layers of earth, and the water of the Euphrates was brought over in canals and raised to the proper height by some method not yet clear, but soon to be explained by the discovery of the gardens themselves.

MENACES THE OHIO PRESS.

Judge Young Would Suppress Johnson Murder Case Evidence.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 28.—Judge Young, who is presiding at the Johnson murder trial here, has taken a curious attitude toward the newspapers regarding reports of the trial, and the newspapers and the judge are in hot conflict.

Early this week Judge Young issued a mandatory order restraining publication of the testimony in the trial. The order was strenuously objected to by counsel for Foster, the man on trial for Johnson's murder, on the ground that it presumed that the defendant was guilty, and also that it was unnecessary. An earnest appeal was made by Franklin Franks of counsel for the defense, that the order be revoked or so modified as merely to restrain the newspapers from commenting on the testimony.

"The order will not be modified, and will not be revoked," was Judge

Young's emphatic response.

The judge added that his order was made in the interest of people in the case, and of the administration of justice, and he thought it perfectly proper and just. There were four other charges against Foster after that now on trial, he said, and as the testimony in all cases would be similar, the publication of the evidence would tend to interfere with the other trials. It was made for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expense to the court.

The local papers have respected the judge's order, but summarized reports of the testimony have been sent out by the correspondents of outside papers, and have been published. Judge Young, as yet, has taken no action, but in private conversation he says he intends to make it warm for the offenders. He is expected to take some action at the close of the trial, but the newspapers have arranged to defend their liberties.

PARCELS POST PACKAGES.

Secretary Sage Will Recommend Separate Pouches for Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Postmaster General an answer to the complaints by merchants of western cities that parcels post packages from Germany are delayed in consequence of their rehandling in New York. The Secretary, in transmitting these complaints, suggested that the inconvenience occasioned by the present method of handling and

appraisal at New York might be obviated by placing these packages in separate pouches abroad and forwarding them to their destination without the intervention of the customs authorities at New York.

The Postmaster General, in his answer, calls attention to the necessity of protecting the revenues, and states that while the officials at Chicago and New York are probably sufficiently skilled in the appraisal of merchandise to protect the interests of the government, it would be well to further consider the question as to whether, on the plea of expediting delivery, the same privilege could be extended to any other than the two cities named without detriment to the customs revenues.

The Postmaster General sees other objections of a more or less serious character, but says that if the Secretary, upon further consideration of the subject, advises him that a sufficiently close inspection can be made of these parcels by the customs officials at Chicago and certain other large cities, the subject will be taken up with the German postal office, whose consent and co-operation would have to be obtained. The Secretary will advise the Postmaster General that he is of opinion that the scheme is entirely feasible, and will recommend that the German office be asked to co-operate in carrying it out.

Bangs—"It's six years since Charley was married, and he still calls his wife his 'best' lamb."

Bixby—"Perhaps it helps to remind him that he won't wood gathering when he married her."

HYPNOTIC SUBJECT KILLED.

Head Crushed by Rock in the "Stone Breaking Act."

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 20.—During an exhibition of hypnotism given by Professor Frank E. Farnsworth and wife, of Fitchburg, at the opera house tonight, one of the subjects, Thomas Bolton, also of Fitchburg, was killed. Mr. Bolton was resting between two chairs with a 600-pound stone on his body. A local blacksmith, Clifford Trask, attempted to break the stone with a sledge hammer. The chair on which Bolton's head rested gave way and the subject fell to the floor, the stone crushing his head. He died shortly afterward.

Professor Farnsworth was placed under arrest, as was also Trask, who had left the hall. Bolton had been traveling with Professor Farnsworth as one of his subjects.

WARSHIPS ORDERED HOME.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Navy Department today sent orders to Rear Admiral Kempff, acting commander of the Asiatic station, to send home the ships Concord, Marietta and Gastine during the latter part of the coming summer. This is in pursuance of the policy announced sometime ago of reducing the naval strength in the East. The Fenimore, Petrel, Oregon, Newark and Brutus already have been ordered home, so that, with these three ships, there is a total reduction of the fleet in Asiatic waters to about forty-two vessels.

A SANTIAGO HERO HURT

Hit by Oregon's Flying Anchor Chain.

As the United States battleship Oregon was dropping her port anchor of the harbor yesterday morning the anchor chain parted and the section anchor with about fifteen fathoms of chain was lost overboard. This was not all, however. The accident, which, by the way, was due to a defect in one of the links of the chain, very nearly resulted in the death of one of the members of the Oregon's crew.

The chief boatswain of the vessel, J. E. Murphy, was in charge of the anchor. He had ordered the cooping of the port anchor and was standing by, superintending the work. At first the chain rattled out all right. When the fifteenth fathom was reached, however, the link snapped off close to the hawse pipe, the end of the chain flying around and striking Murphy a blow on the right leg, sending the unfortunate man flying into the air.

When he fell, Murphy struck his head on a ventilator, cutting a bad-looking gash in his scalp and rendering him unconscious.

Immediately the injured man was taken to the hospital and the surgeon was summoned. At first it was thought that the man would die, but it was discovered that his injuries, while very painful and somewhat severe, will not prove fatal. The skull was not fractured.

It seems that Murphy was one of Lieutenant Hobson's famous Santiago volunteers. He was on the battleship Iowa during the blockade of Santiago harbor. When Hobson called for volunteers to go with him to what was apparently certain death on the Merrimac, Murphy was one of the first to respond. He went with Hobson and helped sink the vessel and was taken prisoner by the Spaniards.

The lost anchor and chain of the Oregon lie in about twenty-five fathoms outside of the harbor. One of the Oregon's launches was dragging for it yesterday, but met with no success.

Diver Herbert Young will make an effort to recover the anchor and chain. He tried to locate it yesterday, but was unable to do so on account of the murkiness of the water. If he can once get a wire cable onto the anchor, all will be well.

The Oregon will probably start for San Francisco on the 27th or 28th inst. and will commence to take on coal when she lies there.

Today Captain Thomas will make a few official calls in the City. The man will be allowed shore liberty while the vessel is off port. Some of them have been here on the Bennington and have friends ashore.

This is the first visit of the Oregon to this port since 1895, when she was going to join the Asiatic Station.

The oldest officers in the service of the Oregon are Carpenter J. P. Yates and Gunner Simon Jacobs, they having been with the vessel since she was first put in commission.

One of the launches of the battleship mistook the channel yesterday and ran ashore on the reef. As it was dark at the time she got off with very little difficulty.

Shortly after the Oregon arrived Captain Pond paid an official visit to Captain Thomas aboard the warship.

Many people in town were under the impression that Aguilardo was aboard the vessel. They were very much disappointed when they found they were mistaken.

CAPTAIN JOHN RICE IS DEAD

Arctic Ocean Whaler and First
Commander of Tug Eleu
Passes Away.

John Rice, the seafaring man, who is known from the Arctic Ocean to the South Sea, died at his home Wednesday evening after a lingering illness. He was buried yesterday afternoon in Nuuanu cemetery, the remains being followed to their last resting place on the hill by numerous friends, as well as relatives.

Captain Rice has had a varied career, such as a sailor's experiences. He has sailed in many climes, and in the early days of his life was a whaler, often visiting the Arctic Ocean in quest of the great "blowers," which at that time infested those waters. He was placed in command of the tug Eleu when she was put in commission by the Hawaiian Government, and afterwards was in the pilot-house, formerly located on the Pacific Mail wharf. Captain Rice was the kind of sailor who knew yards by the fathoms, and could tell them well, and he was always sure of a willing crowd of listeners.

Six children are left to mourn the death of their father, these being Mrs. Charles Kibling, wife of the barber of the Clarendon, Mrs. Steele and Mrs. William Bush, and John, George and James Rice. His wife died sometime ago.

The Oregon, pride of the navy, is to our waters. Since her last visit the great ship has been ashore and in readiness; but safe and sound she swims the sea and carries the colors she stored at Santiago. Hurrah for the Oregon!

Let him that would move the world first move himself.—Betrata.

CAYPLESS FOR JUDGE

Republicans Are In Favor of Him.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee the following resolution, moved for adoption by T. McCants Stewart, was carried:

Resolved, by the Republican Territorial Committee of the Territory of Hawaii, That because of his integrity, ability and legal experience, and because he is a Republican in principle, this committee hereby indorse and recommend Edgar A. Cayless, Esq., for appointment as Third Judge of the Territory of Hawaii; and Resolved, That we heartily concur in the resolution of the Bar Association, showing the need of speedy action in the matter of the appointment of a Third Judge because of the accumulation of legal business in our courts.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Edgar Cayless, the well-known attorney, who is at present the Secretary of the Hawaiian Senate, is being urged for the position of Third Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, Oahu, which office was created by the Legislature during its regular session. Mr. Cayless has for his backers the Republicans members of the Senate, as well as the Independents. Petitions are being circulated by various citizens, Senator George F. Carter, Republican member from Honolulu, having taken the initiative.

Mr. Cayless seems fairly assured of an appointment by the President, it being understood by the Republicans that it was practically agreed in Washington at the time he left there to return to Honolulu that a judgeship could be had by him upon a proper representation of citizens here. Although nominally an Independent man, and by them appointed to the position of Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Cayless has friends in the Republican ranks. Behind the circulation of the petitions, in which the initiative is being taken by a Republican member of that branch of the Upper House of the Legislature, there is a story of an agreement upon the part of the Republican members whereby they pledged themselves to support the aspirations of Edgar Cayless for the third judgeship.

Representative Dickey introduced the bill in the House of Representatives providing for the appointment of a third judge for the First Judicial Circuit. The measure was so introduced by reason of an increasing amount of court business requiring a division of the various actions brought before such courts. All went well until the bill was about to be passed and sent to the Governor, when some of the Independent members advanced the theory that Representative Dickey was putting the bill through in the interests of his son, Lyle A. Dickey, who now occupies the position of Second District Magistrate in Honolulu. They claimed that Representative Dickey would bring the influence of the Republican party to bear upon the claims of Judge Dickey for the coveted third judgeship. The Independents bolted, and the bill failed of passage.

Two or three weeks subsequent to the killing of the first bill it was brought to the attention of the Republican members that it was imperative that provision be made for the appointment of a third judge, as the docket was jammed with cases which could not possibly be heard during the term with but two judges on the bench. Senator George R. Carter brought the matter up amongst his colleagues, and it was agreed that it should be pressed and pains taken to dispossess the Independents of their fears that the measure was being carried along in the interest of Judge Dickey or any other aspirant. J. B. Atherton was asked to confer with Delegate Wilcox on the matter. Mr. Atherton vouched for the sincerity of the Republicans to the extent that it was not a party move, but in the interests of justice. Mr. Atherton asked the delegate to use his influence with his party members in both houses of the Legislature to pass the bill. The Independents mentioned the name of Edgar Cayless for the judgeship, and the Republicans agreed to endorse his candidacy. Without further ado the bill was carried along nicely to ultimate passage in both houses and was signed by the Governor.

Representative Dickey is said to have at once begun an active campaign in the interests of his son, Judge Dickey, and again the Independents looked askance at the Republicans, and the faces bore marks of inquiry as to why the Republicans should permit Judge Dickey's endorsement in view of an agreement already made. The matter reached a stage where Senator Carter found that it was necessary that the agreement should be carried out to the letter, and he at once made up the petitions and personally has been canvassing the city, securing a hearty endorsement of Cayless. The Republicans desire to express their sincerity to the Independent members to whom they had pledged themselves in the premises. By this means Edgar Cayless, should he be appointed, will be under no greater obligations to the Independents than to the Republicans.

Frauds and peculations amounting to \$1,000,000 have been discovered upon the Russo-Polish and Vienna railways. They were carried out by a Russian agent, who was arrested.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: General MacArthur declines to define the status of Aguinaldo. He says that though he is in a sense a prisoner he is enjoying liberty in his residence and the grounds attached thereto. He is, however, under guard. He voluntarily remains indoors. He has not descended to the ground floor of his residence since he occupied the place.

His mail grows daily. He receives a large number of letters and pamphlets from anti-Imperialists and cranks and women. He has received offers of a large salary from museum managers in the United States, who propose giving bonds for his safe return to Manila. All his communications are censored.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Figures have been compiled here showing that the total loss to the Government of the United States from its foundation to this time from defalcations by officials amounts to about \$16,000,000. For twenty years after the organization of the Government there was not a single defalcation. From 1820 to 1840 shortages in the accounts of Government officials became numerous, and from 1840 to 1860 there was a very marked increase. And years from 1860 to 1870 exceeded any similar period, as the opportunities for embezzlement were greater.

The Postoffice Department has been since the beginning of the Government the most opulent field of the defaulter. Shortages in accounts of postmasters from 1820 to 1860, when the system of inspection became extremely rigid, were of frequent occurrence. In most cases, however, the full amount of the defalcation was collected from bondsmen. In about 10 per cent of these defalcations, however, the bonds proved to be worthless and Uncle Sam became the loser. Shortages for small amounts were usually paid promptly, the bondsmen doing it, but when it came to settling for large amounts it was more difficult. In some cases men who have been on bonds of officials who have defaulted subsequently have money coming to them from the Government, but it is applied to their old indebtedness. In the case of a major who served during the Spanish war in a volunteer regiment his entire salary for all the time he was in the service was thus applied.

SALT LAKE, May 18.—The remainder of the output of the Utah Sugar Company and the Ogden Sugar Company for the season of 1900-1901 has been marketed. A few days ago the balance remaining on hand was apportioned among the jobbers of this city and Ogden, and the season's business closed. The jobbers have advanced the price of beet sugar to the retailers, making the price now the same as that asked for the California cane sugar. California beet sugar has been out of the market for some two months.

The early closing of the season for the two Utah refineries is believed to be due in a measure to the marketing of a considerable quantity of the season's output at outside points, notably upon the Missouri river, to which they have a fifty cents per 100 pounds rate.

The sugar market is strong—the price of raw sugars having advanced one-eighth cent in New York within ten days, without the price of refined being changed. The condition of the raw sugar market gives rise to the belief that another upward turn in the refined sugar market may be expected at any time.

The demand locally is good, as is always the case at this season of the year, when the small fruits come into the market.

MANILA, May 17.—Aguinaldo, in an interview today, expressed the opinion that the American Government of the Philippines, in order to be unquestionably satisfactory, should conform strictly to the constitution. Asked whether he considered the Philippines capable of exercising all the privileges guaranteed by a literal interpretation and application of the constitution, he declined to express an opinion.

Concerning the political and commercial future of the archipelago, Aguinaldo was reserved. He said it was hardly time to discuss it while in what he considered to be captivity. The military officials say he is kept guarded principally for his own protection. Aguinaldo says that he knows of no enemies, needs no protection, and is willing to go out unattended if permitted to do so. He is pleased with the municipal law conferring full local self-government. Concerning the provincial law, by which the Governor only is an elective officer, Aguinaldo was uncommunicative.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The instructions issued by General Chaffee under direction of the War Department in regard to the protection of the American legation at Peking after the departure of the United States troops from China have been made public at the Department. They designate the Company 2 of the Ninth Infantry as the legation guard and Major E. B. Robertson of that regiment is detailed as commander. Major Robertson's attention is especially invited to the fact that the troops under his command are stationed in a foreign country with which the United States is on terms of friendship. The guard must therefore not be used aggressively unless in defense of the American legation or persons and property of American citizens in its immediate vicinity. The guard will repel attacks made by Chinese on the American legation or its own position, and if necessary to do so may fire upon the assailants. It may cooperate with other foreign troops for the defense of the legation in the event of attack being made on the same by any Chinese forces.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Evidence is not lacking, says the Tribune's London correspondent that there will be a South African mining boom before many weeks. Johannesburg is gradually filling, the mines are reopening, and arrangements are making for the reorganization of the government of the town. The reopening of the "Kaffir circus" would have at least one good result—it would engender the attention of the capitalist class, and allow it less leisure for meddling in the government of the new British colonies. Some of Sir Alfred Milner's recent appointments in the Transvaal have excited much criticism. The eight powerful groups of capitalists have been represented too conspicuously in those appointments, and a feeling of distrust has been created, which tends to retard the pacification of South Africa. It is said that General Botha, as soon as he learned that Sir Alfred Milner was about to leave South Africa, sent a mounted messenger to General Buller with a view to the reorganization of the government.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A special to the Record-Herald from New Orleans says: The projected establishment of a paper's home in the Parish of Jefferson, on the river, some eighteen miles above New Orleans, has thrown the residents

LIEUT. PATTERSON TO BE COURTMARTIALED IN MANILA

MANILA, April 25.—Lieutenant William Patterson, of the coast artillery, formerly a Philadelphia lawyer, is to be tried by court-martial for misappropriating the company funds.

The statement in the above dispatch is but the continuation of a story which Lieutenant Patterson, as an officer of Battery N, Sixth United States Artillery, stationed at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, began almost as soon as he came here, in 1899, and continued until the hour when Batteries N and M boarded the transport Ohio for Manila, where the batteries had been assigned for service.

When Patterson came to Honolulu as a second lieutenant he became a favorite in certain social circles. He was admitted to the Pacific Club and the Officers' Club, and he entered into the whirl of society with a vim. His whirl was a costly one, and rumors, new around that the officer was getting himself into deep water by the number of debts he was piling up. When the batteries were ordered to prepare to leave for Manila Lieutenant Patterson's financial troubles began. He was besieged with bills. They were filed at him point-blank, and he was under the necessity of keeping up a continual retreat to dodge them. There were bills at the hotel, clubs and other places where the officer was in the habit of "hanging out" and obtaining credit for his wants and luxuries. Bills came also from stores and livery stables. When the officer marched with his battery to the wharf he was followed by a small army of bill collectors. The troops remained on the wharf for nearly an hour before embarking, and Patterson was almost surrounded by his creditors. He finally got aboard the vessel, and as civilians were not allowed on board at that time, he was safe from his pursuers for the time being. Statements of Patterson's misconduct here were placed in the commanding officer's hands and forwarded to Manila. In the light of Patterson's escapades here it is not surprising that he has got himself into a deeper hole there than in Honolulu.

LATEST SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

No changes in sugar quotations have occurred in the San Francisco market since May 11. Williams, Diamond & Co. circular letter of May 21, which arrived here on the Pacific, contains the following data:

Sugar.—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 24 inst. still being in force.

Beets.—May 18th, no sales; 20th, cost and freight sale, 500 tons, at 4.25c, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 4.25c; San Francisco, 3.95c.

London Beets.—May 18th, 96 7 1-2-24; 90th, 6 3-4.

Dry Granulated, New York.—Unchanged.

London Cable, May 18th.—Quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 9d; fair refining 10s 9d; same date last year, 12s 10 1-2-24 and 11s 9d respectively; May beets 9s 6d, against 10s 6d same date last year; June beets, 9s 6d, against 10s 6d same time last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of 16th inst. indicate a quiet and steady market for raws, while refiners are willing purchasers of centrifugals at current quotations. Prices and conditions in refined are unchanged, with light demand. European markets are steady at unchanged quotations for raws and refined.

In their letter of May 17, which reached Honolulu on the Zealandia, they state:

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 16th inst., the market for raws is quiet and steady, while the advance of the previous week appears to have been fully maintained and holders continue to evince confidence in the future, particularly since the quantity still available from Cuba, as the season there draws to a close, can be estimated with more precision. Javans are again freely offered, but ruling quotations in this article appear to be above buyers' views and transactions are limited. A slight reaction has occurred in European beets, for although an active demand from America has continued, nevertheless it would seem that buyers are in no wise dependent upon Europe for their immediate requirements. New York market for refined has been firm but quiet and the ordinary demand has been checked somewhat by the temporary disturbance in financial circles.

Latest Statistical Position.—Willett & Gray report May 9th total stock United States four ports in all hands, estimated May 8th, 216,568 tons, against 184,229 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, estimated May 7th, 188,000 tons, against 102,463 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable May 9th at latest uneven dates, 2,233,558 tons, against 1,994,355 tons; increase over last year, 239,203 tons. Total sugar crop of the world estimated grand total cane and beet sugar, to May 9th, 9,661,881 tons, against 8,474,965 tons last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,086,916 tons.

board, established by the State, had been looking for an available location to which to remove the lepers who are now held in a home at Whitecastle, 100 miles above New Orleans, and securing an option upon a large plantation in Jefferson Parish, went quietly about the purchase of it. The deal was closed a week ago, and a few days later the news leaked out.

The citizens of Jefferson Parish at once took measures to prevent the establishment of the home in their neighborhood, and have entered a protest with Governor Heard. If this fails they openly announce their intention to prevent the establishment of the institution by force of arms.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Bartlett, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd."

NEW YORK, May 18.—The World says: It is stated upon positive authority that John D. Rockefeller's railroad plans the establishment of a through line from New York to San Francisco under one management.

The great combination will consist of the following roads: New York, New Haven and Hartford, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Alton, Chicago Terminal Transfer, Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Evansville and Terre Haute, St. Louis and Southwestern, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, Mexican Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Kansas City Southern.

All of these roads will work in close conjunction and will act as feeders for the Atlantic and Pacific Air Line, as the Rockefeller transcontinental road will probably be known. It will be the shortest road across the continent by many miles. It will be the pleasantest route, because it goes through temperate climates from ocean to ocean. It is said that the aim of the new road is to reduce the time between New York and San Francisco by from twelve to fourteen hours.

BERLIN, May 18.—The statements in the foreign press of an approaching meeting in Italy between Count von Bismarck, the German Imperial Chancellor, Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Prime Minister, and M. Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, are officially denied.

LONDON, May 18.—"It is rumored here," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News, "that an arrangement has been agreed upon whereby the French fleet is to force the Dardanelles with a European mandate unless Turkey yields on the postal question."

CHICAGO, May 18.—A special to the Record-Herald from New Orleans says: The projected establishment of a paper's home in the Parish of Jefferson, on the river, some eighteen miles above New Orleans, has thrown the residents

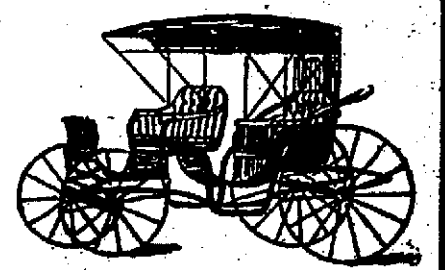


Wagons, Brakes,
Phaetons, Surreys,
Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes
Carriage Material,
Iron Horse Shoes.

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JUDGE HUMPHREYS CONDEMNED BY HAWAIIAN BAR

YESTERDAY'S meeting of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands is without a parallel in the history of Hawaii, and it would be difficult to equal it in the annals of any country. For four hours, without intermission, there was carried on a fearless, earnest and brilliant debate upon a resolution censuring a judge, and another resolution charging him with being a bitter and partisan political leader, with prostituting his position on the bench to his personal ends; with being arrogant, insulting and abusive, and with having destroyed the confidence of the bar in his integrity, and asking for his removal from office.

Judge A. S. Humphreys, Judge of the First Circuit Court, his record and his actions during the ten months of his incumbency of the office, commanded an undivided attention which would have been flattering but for the continuous and undiluted stream of indignant denunciation, differing only in degree and method of expression.

The association consists exclusively of members of the bar of the Supreme Court. There are sixty-nine members, of whom seven are absent from the city, fifteen are in the city, but did not attend, and forty-seven were at the meeting.

The temper of the meeting was early manifested, when, by a unanimous vote, General Alfred S. Hartwell was elected president of the association for the coming year. This was the association's reply to Judge Humphreys' sentence only last week, of the general to thirty days in jail for constructive contempt of court.

No sooner was the routine business disposed of than the main subject of the day was brought to the front. The faces of the members were grave, but determined. Representative Robertson suggested an executive session for consideration of a resolution relating to Judge Humphreys, in order that members might feel no constraint in their expressions; but the feeling had gone beyond that; publicity was courted, the more the better, and the suggestion was withdrawn.

Then, amid breathless interest, Hon. A. G. M. Robertson read the scathing resolution printed hereunder; a resolution which characterizes Abram S. Humphreys in such language as was never before used concerning a judge in Hawaii, and as can scarcely be found in judicial history, save only references to Jeffreys, England's judicial monster.

The resolution struck an answering chord. Not all the adroitness of F. M. Hatch, and his flank attack by way of a substitute resolution, could turn the determined men assembled from doing that which they felt to be a duty for the protection of their own rights and those of the people of Hawaii.

A marked feature of the debate was the unanimity with which all the speakers condemned Judge Humphreys, even those who opposed the Robertson resolution; the only difference between them was a matter of degree.

Of the forty-seven members present, three were excused from voting, five voted for the Hatch resolution, two voted against both resolutions, and the remaining 37 voted for the Robertson resolution. As two of those who were excused, Hartwell and Bittling, are known to have been in favor of the latter resolution, the vote of censure was practically unanimous.

The following is a full report of the resolutions, the part taken by each member in the proceedings, and, with a few unimportant omissions, a complete stenographic report of the addresses:

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY HON. F. M. HATCH AND THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO VOTED FOR IT

RESOLVED, That the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands deprecates the attitude of Hon. A. S. Humphreys towards the attorneys of his court as an infringement of the right of every lawyer to practice law fearlessly and independently in the interests of his client.

F. M. HATCH.
R. D. BILLIMAN.
F. E. THOMPSON.

B. L. MARX.
T. M. STEWART.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY HON. A. G. M. ROBERTSON AND THOSE WHO VOTED FOR IT

WHEREAS the Honorable A. S. HUMPHREYS, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, has continued since his appointment as judge to publish and control a partisan newspaper, and has taken and continues to take an active part and leadership in bitter political controversies in this Territory; and

WHEREAS the said Hon. A. S. Humphreys has used his position on the bench for his own personal and political ends; and

WHEREAS the said Hon. A. S. Humphreys has been arrogant and insulting in his conduct toward members of the bar and has abused his powers over attorneys and others appearing before his Court; and

WHEREAS, the course of conduct of said Hon. A. S. Humphreys since his appointment to the bench has destroyed the confidence of the bar in his administration of justice;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands deem it absolutely necessary in the interests of the administration of Justice in this Territory that said A. S. Humphreys be removed from the office of Judge; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a Committee of Five Members of this Association be appointed to formulate charges against the said A. S. Humphreys, and to take depositions and statements of the Members of this Association and others of and concerning the conduct and acts of the said A. S. Humphreys, and that said charges and depositions when so prepared be presented to the President and Attorney-General of the United States by a member or members of this Bar to be appointed by said Committee of Five, and that all expenses of procuring said evidence and presenting the same be paid by this Association; and that said member or members shall present the said charges in the name and by the authority of this Association, and shall respectfully urge the removal of the said Honorable A. S. Humphreys from the said office of Judge.

W. C. ACHIL.
N. C. ARMSTRONG.
A. M. BROWN.
W. O. SMITH.
W. L. WILCOX.
C. L. BROWN.
W. F. CASTLE.
A. F. CHILLINGWORTH.
G. A. DAVIS.
B. E. DOLE.
J. L. KAULIKOU.
J. D. MERRILL.
A. L. G. STEINSON.
W. A. WHEATON.

LORRIN ANDREWS.
S. M. BALLOU.
A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
P. L. WEAVER.
A. A. WILDER.
A. W. CARTER.
J. W. CATHCART.
A. G. CORREA.
J. T. DE BOLT.
F. W. HANKEY.
J. M. KANEAKA.
W. L. KINNEY.
C. F. PETERSON.
A. F. JONES.
L. A. THURSTON.

Favorable to Robertson resolution, but excused from voting: A. S. Hartwell, C. C. Bittling.

Consent stenographer, excused from voting: D. H. Case.

Voting against both resolutions: J. A. Magoun, Milverton.

Absent from the city: George D. Gear, E. B. McClanahan, M. F. Prosser, H. P. Weber, J. Q. Wood, George Hons, G. F. Little.

In the city, but not attending: F. J. Perry, E. Cayless, H. E. Cooper, J. M. Davidson, Henry Holmes, A. S. Humphreys, Enoch Johnson, J. K. Kaula, J. M. Monsarrat, Paul Neumann, W. C. Parke, J. M. Vivas, Robinson, J. A. Mathewman, E. C. Peters.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The addresses were as follows:

ROBERTSON OFFERS THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. A. G. M. Robertson states that he has a resolution to present to the meeting, and under suggestions from some of the members of the association that the resolution be considered in executive session, moves that the resolution be considered in executive session.

Motion seconded by Mr. Kaulikou.

Mr. T. McCants Stewart opposes the motion to consider the resolution in executive session.

W. O. Smith, E. P. Dole, F. W. Hankey and J. T. De Bolt support Mr. Stewart and oppose the motion to consider the resolution in executive session.

Mr. Robertson states that he made the motion only upon the suggestion of some of the members that the views expressed by the speakers are his views, and therefore withdraws the motion, and offers the following resolution and moves its adoption:

(See resolution elsewhere.)

W. O. SMITH SECONDS THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. W. O. Smith: I rise to second the adoption of the motion. I do so with great regret. I regret, withal, that there is occasion for any such action as is contemplated. The relation between the Bench and the Bar have been of such a nature in the past that it is an exceedingly painful thing that we should, as a body, or that so many of us should feel constrained to take such action, or to suggest that such action be taken. If any one has ever had the responsibility for making a motion before the Court to disbar a practitioner he knows how painful that is and how hard it is. This is even more so. I feel very much the reflection, the dishonor, the disgrace which this resolution will carry if it is adopted, or which the suggestion of it carries, and I would not support it were it not that I believe that it should be done. Action of this kind should not be taken in haste; such action should be deliberate and open. We have our reasons for it and it should only be done when there are very grave reasons for it.

In my mind, the most important reason that justifies this action is the abuse of power which His Honor Judge Humphreys has exercised on several occasions, and on a very recent occasion, it seems to me that the condition of affairs in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit has become intolerable and should stop.

STEWART OPPOSES THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. T. McCants Stewart: I am opposed to the resolution. I had no idea of the resolution other than what I obtained from the public press, and we cannot always rely upon the public press. I did not know that such a resolution would be submitted to the meeting.

Now, I must say that we better be very careful—I do not mean careful from the point of view of fear, or lack of courage, but we are certainly in bad shape, and the Bar Association had better be very careful that we do not make a bad matter worse. Nobody regrets more than I do the situation.

I have told the association, when it was in session, that I am indebted only for advice, and it was advice given under such circumstances and in such a way as to put me in a frame of mind that I shall ever be grateful to General Hartwell for having started my feet in professional lines here, and therefore I regretted it very much when I saw the conditions that surrounded us all, that surrounded him, and surrounded us all who have a reverence for his years, achievements and standing, and I must confess that I feel a great deal of sympathy for General Hartwell on account of the severity of the charges, so far as I am concerned, that concern themselves with recent affairs, that I had my judgment exercised, of course I do not think I would have exercised my judgment in that direction.

There is this feeling, however, in reference to the last occurrence, out of which much of the present excitement has grown, and I have in mind the names which I should under no circumstances state—I have in mind several very conservative attorneys who, although they regret the present situation, feel that the attorneys—and we hold one of the attorneys primarily responsible—that the attorneys for the defendant in this case of the People vs. Smith went a little too far in the characterizations in that affidavit which they were stopped from reading, and that there was some ground for any court, even if feeling were absent, to reach the conclusion that there was a contempt committed. When taken in the light of all the rancorous and bitter attacks in the newspapers, I, myself, feel that what was undertaken at that time was not the conservative judgment of the attorneys, but rather was the aggressive fighting capacity of perhaps the leading attorney in that case.

Now I say we ought not to express our regret—some action could be taken to express our disapproval. It may come out of this transaction that some action could be taken to express disapproval, yet must be very careful as to going to the extent to which that resolution suggests that we go for these things will occur.

WHAT KINLEY WILL DO.

In the first place, you will bear in mind that when the matter is presented to President McKinley he will not only take into consideration the dignity and the weight and the views of the Bar Association, but he will also take into consideration the effect upon the Judge if he removes him from office, what will be the effect upon his future. President McKinley will not only consider our views and feelings and the conditions, but he will also consider the effect. He will not remove a Judge unless you can present against him charges of either malfeasance or misfeasance that amounts to crime or misdemeanor.

I say that if the Bar Association adopts that resolution, then we make a bad matter worse by throwing an intense amount of turmoil and excitement into this whole community. The Legislature will take it up and the citizens will take it up. This community is very much divided upon the present condition of things; and

Humphreys, there will not only be this commotion in the Bar Association, but it will go into the people and petitions and counter-petitions will be circulated; it will go into the parties, and from my knowledge of affairs the Republican organization will not stand for a resolution asking President McKinley to remove Humphreys under the circumstances.

Mr. Cecil Brown: I ought to be Mr. Stewart (reassuming). I do not care whether they ought to or not. I do not pretend to speak for the Republican organization, but if I understand its sentiment, it is not what is developed here.

PEACEMAKER WANTED.

What we need is some master spirit to come and lead us into the paths of peace, and seek to secure an adjudication between the Bar Association and the Judiciary, and by sending a committee and having a face-to-face talk.

Mr. W. A. Kinney: And going to jail for it.

Mr. Stewart (reassuming). We are certainly in a meeting of the Bar Association and not in a political meeting. We need a man now to lead us into constructive paths and not to lead us into what will be a war here, and with the chances that no removal will be made, unless we can present some charge.

MR. HATCH'S SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Hatch: These resolutions present to the meeting three distinct charges. One charge affects the integrity of the Judge in question; another is made in the nature of a political question, that is, his conduct of a partisan newspaper, and the third is the question of his relations to the Bar practicing before him.

I think these resolutions go too far. I do not think the association, as a non-political body, should be called upon to hand to adopt resolutions as sweeping as these resolutions are. I appeal to your sense of fair play before you vote upon any resolutions which in effect condemn a man's integrity, whether he be an individual or a Judge. Is it common fairness that a man's character should be wiped away by any association without reference to at least a committee for investigation and fullest opportunity to be heard, and time to formulate charges deliberately, and time to take conservative and deliberate action? This Judge has made a great many mistakes, and I do not stand to support him in anything that he has done, but ask for fair play before condemning him. I am not ready to admit that Judge Humphreys has been crooked in anything that he has done as far as the evidence has come to me, and I do not think I ought to be asked to vote upon any such a proposition.

I think the more appropriate way would be if this Bar Association feels that it has come to the point of investigating charges of that nature, that there should be a committee of investigation appointed, and not that condemnatory resolutions should be passed in advance; it is essential that the newspaper method of condemning first and giving a man a chance of being heard afterwards.

This controversy is largely a newspaper fight, and I think we should leave it right there. I do not think the Bar Association should be called upon to select between one newspaper and another.

HUMPHREYS' ATTITUDE TOWARD BAR.

I do not think that Judge Humphreys has shown a judicial spirit and fairness in his attitude toward the members of the Bar. I think that in many matters he has grossly abused his power vested in him to punish for contempt. I think that is a matter which affects this association as a body, and I think we ought to express our condemnation of his course of conduct from whatever source it has proceeded, whether it is mere willfulness or from innuendo of temper over which he has no control, or whether it has been a great many mistakes, and I do not think that is a matter which we should pass upon, and I submit to the consideration of the meeting a resolution as follows:

(The resolution is printed elsewhere.)

Mr. Stewart seconds the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Hatch.

W. A. WHITING SPEAKS.

Mr. W. A. Whiting: I would say this: That if there are any matters to be brought against a member of this association, and Judge Humphreys is a member of this Bar Association, they should be first investigated by a court of inquiry upon charges formulated, and with the proper evidence at the back of it. That has not been done in this resolution. I will be prepared to vote for that court of inquiry; I agree with my brother Hatch that I could not vote for all the matters which are in that first resolution.

I have not come into contact with that Court as much as many of the members have. I have not been present in court in many of these instances which have been said to be an abuse of power. We have read of them in the newspapers, but we cannot say that those charges are true or false when we are ignorant of the circumstances or the evidence which may be used to prove them, and so I say if it could be modified to appoint a court of inquiry, and the charges framed; and if evidence is adduced before it, I would be prepared to vote for that. I am also prepared to vote for the resolution of my brother Hatch.

If this Bar Association can express itself in regard to such action or disapproval of the action of the Circuit Judge in recent matters, but when it comes to the resolution I will repeat that I think a court of inquiry or committee should be first appointed, and the charges be then presented to the association; if they have any to make.

KINNEY SUPPORTS THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. W. A. Kinney: This is a case where we are not so wide apart as may appear at first blush. Mr. Stewart has himself criticized Judge Humphreys; Mr. Hatch certainly has, and so has my important matter and one in which I should not make any mistake. I am in favor of the resolution, and for this reason: I may be open to criticism for speaking; but I claim it is not the result of personal animosity against Humphreys. I might have got madder if he had succeeded in getting me behind the bars.

the result of careful inquiry into the matter and careful study of the situation along the lines of the resolution presented by my brother Robertson.

Mr. Hatch contends that a man should not be condemned before he is heard—that is the sense of Mr. Hatch's contention, and he has certainly put that forcibly before the association, as an instance of one thing that holds him back, and then he proceeds to condemn Judge Humphreys, certainly without a hearing, if I read his resolution aright. It says that Judge Humphreys' attitude towards the attorneys of his court is an infringement of the right of every lawyer to practice law fearlessly and independently in the interests of his client.

If in passing that resolution, we would not condemn Judge Humphreys in the very essence of his profession, in the very essence of his judicial position—that of impartiality, and the administration of his powers without fear or favor—then certainly the English language has been misunderstood.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESOLUTIONS.

What is the difference between Hatch in his resolution and Robertson in his? It is simply a question of degree. If Hatch in his resolution is willing to condemn Humphreys here and without waiting for a hearing, without formulating charges and without the assistance of a committee, it certainly brings Humphreys into condemnation of the worst kind. It would humiliate him; it would dispose of the matter, and worse than that, it is half the truth. As far as I am concerned, if we are going to do the thing at all, let us make a stand upon the facts; let us be fortified by the facts and not occupy a position which is condemnation without a hearing and half apologetic as well.

THAT PARTISAN NEWSPAPER.

For instance, is it a matter in dispute that Judge Humphreys is publishing and controlling a newspaper, a partisan newspaper?

My learned friend says it is a fight between one newspaper and another; but just forgot to add what I will add, that one of those newspapers happens to be owned and controlled by a Judge of the Circuit Court. There is the whole point of it. There is something beyond dispute; everybody knows it. Right there is something that should be challenged by the Bar Association and should have been challenged long ago, and we should be recreant to our duty if we adjourn without condemning the practice and conduct of any Judge who so far forgets his duty and his office as to continue to be the political leader and head of a political faction. A Judge should have nothing to do with politics; there he enters into controversies with other newspapers; it becomes a bitter political fight to the death, and it naturally affects that Judge, almost unconsciously in the heat of the fray, when things are going against him, and causes him to lay his hand upon his judicial power, and use it to further the same interests that he is furthering in his newspaper. I think that any Bar Association in any part of the country would take a stand against a Judge publishing and controlling a political newspaper at the same time that he retains his position on the Bench. The two things do not go together.

Why is it that Judges in the past have been criticised for holding stock in outside corporations? Because, granting that this does not influence the Judge, yet the Bar have always been jealous that men who occupy judicial positions be above suspicion, and whether or not Judge Humphreys can divorce himself from what he edits on the newspaper, when he comes on to the Bench, men will not believe it, because under the circumstances the presumptions are that some of these influences will follow him on to the Bench.

The learned profession of the law at all times and in all changes have acted overwhelmingly on the side of freedom against oppression. I do not mean that they have gone out to attack everything they think wrong, but in anything that has come within the province of their profession they have been leaders on the right side.

The public is as interested in this question as we are ourselves.

APPOINTMENT OF LEWIS.

Shall we adjourn with no condemnation for Judge Humphreys for the appointment of a man as a bailiff whose name is notorious on the Pacific Coast? Judge Humphreys appointed him, didn't he? We don't have to appoint a court of inquiry to determine that. It was protested against in the press. Lewis' record was notorious in this town long before ever he was appointed. Now we are men of intelligence; we do not adjourn for matters of form, or belittle ourselves (I mean nothing personal against my learned friend). Should men like us refuse to vote on that resolution by saying, "I want to adjourn to have a committee appointed to see if two and two make four"? The facts are clear and before us now. For Lewis' reputation is notorious and sinister, and Judge Humphreys held on to that man against public protests not ten days old, not a week old, and this man is not put out until he is driven from cover by an affidavit, which on the next day is criticised bitterly by Judge Humphreys from the Bench. We know these things and are we going to spend time and belittle ourselves by saying we want to investigate these matters?

CHARGES PROVEN BY THE RECORDS.

If the resolutions state anything concerning which we feel there is any doubt, by all means modify the resolutions, but as I read the resolutions they are proven every one of them by the record.

The first charge is that he conducts a partisan newspaper, and at the same time presides as Judge and exercises the duties and high prerogatives of a Judge. That is clear and a matter of record.

Any Bar Association will condemn a man for retaining his office and at the same time running a partisan newspaper. The two things are incompatible. What man of us thinks that it is right?

We stand here the only body really in a position to confront Judge Humphreys. His power is such and he has exercised it in such a way as to paralyze the average citizen. There is no power in the land that can confront this man, with that record of oppression in his hand, except as we confront him. The people look to this Bar Association to confront him and when this deed is done, then the Bar Association had done its duty—once its duty to itself and to every man in this country. But for our action, the citizen will be left helpless to go before the Court for his rights. Citizens will have to go before the Court at the same time.

DRIVEN FROM COVER.

We have driven them out of cover and that man Lewis is out of this building and the building is cleaner for his absence, thank God! It has been done by the men who have stood in the front of the fray, who have taken the steps, and all the consequences that were involved; that sent that man out of here, and the same spirit will bring this man to book. Born of his powers as a Judge, he is on a level with everybody. If Judge Humphreys is removed and the razor of power is out of his hand, any individual man here can handle him. It is the power which his office gives him that makes him a menace and a danger to any man. He has so adjusted things that he collects his own Grand Jurors and draws the Petit Jurors that appear before him. What man of us but feels that it is his duty to the public to set our seal of condemnation, like men, upon such action as this?

We do not need to appoint a committee to find out these matters; every man knows whether he believes these terms to be true or not, without the aid of a committee; every man here knows for himself whether the conduct of Humphreys has destroyed his confidence in his administration of justice. The question is not whether the administration of justice is entirely gone in his office; the question is whether our abiding faith in him as a Judge is destroyed, so that we do not know what a day will bring forth. A man who deliberately appoints as a bailiff of his court such a man as Lewis after he has secured the passage of this Act has forfeited the confidence of honest men.

may not in the minds of others and you cannot tell it better by the appointment of a committee. Does it take a committee of five to tell whether this man or that man has lost confidence? Each and every man here can say today whether he has or has not, and let him register it by a vote.

My learned friend says that this resolution, this original resolution, charged Judge Humphreys with downright corruption. If he means venal conduct, I fall to see it. I think it goes wide of that mark. In what charge here is there any charge of corruption against Judge Humphreys? This charge that he publishes and controls a partisan newspaper, and that he is using this newspaper while on the Bench to further his political ends—is that what you mean?

Mr. Hatch: Yes.

Mr. Kinney: That is the essence of the charge.

OFFICE USED FOR POLITICAL ENDS.

I say is there any man here that is not prepared to vote on this charge that Judge Humphreys is using his office for political purposes? We are not going into the antecedents of Judge Humphreys. It is a question of public conduct on the Bench. The question is, has the Honorable A. S. Humphreys, Judge of the First Circuit Court, used his position on the Bench for political and personal purposes? Are we not prepared to vote on that? By the appointment of a committee would it be made any more or less clear that he has so used his position?

Mr. Hatch says that Judge Humphreys has infringed the right of every lawyer to practice law fearlessly and independently in the interests of his clients. We have this charge against Judge Humphreys' conduct in court.

Does any man wish to put himself on record as saying that he does not know that Judge Humphreys appointed sixteen members of the Legislature, without examination attorneys to practice in the District Courts of these islands, and that he did it for personal and political ends? Why did he do it? It is of record; the matters have been spread on the newspapers. If every man is not ready to step forward and register his innermost conviction as to why he appointed sixteen members of the Legislature as attorneys, whether or not he did it for personal ends, I say if he is not ready to vote on it now he never will be. You can discuss it, if you please, but turn it over as you please. These were appointments made by Judge Humphreys to serve his own personal and political ends. At the time it was being done by him he was conducting a newspaper; he was patting those very men on the shoulders; he was urging them on to do certain things, and they walk up here and he gives them sixteen pretexts, sixteen presents to these men that he has day after day urged to pass certain bills and to do such and such things. If we do not act upon this matter now we will be belittling ourselves. We vote and say that we don't know why he gave these sixteen men licenses to practice law. Did he do it to purify the country courts? We know what he meant, and he knows that we know what he meant by it, and the entire community knows what he meant by it, and the insolence of the man to use the prerogatives of his high office to dole out licenses to legislators before the public eye is clearly shown, as if to say, what are you going to do about it?

His hour has come. The hour for his condemnation has come, and every man here can honestly subscribe his name to that condemnation. First, he has run a newspaper and has not had the shame to withdraw but has used the power of his high office to promote his own ends. He has been arrogant and insulting in his conduct towards members of the Bar and has abused his power over attorneys and others appearing before him. This is all about some leader who will show us the path of peace, is very good, but after it is said we have seen some half way measure that would only tend to belittle our manhood. If we have to go out and hunt for paths of peace, where are we going to find them? Down on the waterfront? The proposition is absurd.

It may be said that I have personal animus. I deny it. Judge Humphreys is unfit for his place. From the first I believed his appointment would lead to mischief. If it means that I would go out of my way to do him a personal injury, I deny it and I deny that I ever have or ever would do it. If he leaves the Bench, where has his name given a chance to use his judicial powers to the injury of others to induce that man and the man he will pass from my memory as far as I am concerned. It is a question of when this resolution has been passed, the Bar Association occupying a higher standard by reason of it. By not being led off with the proposition that we cannot pass on these things now.

ACTION BASED ON PUBLIC RECORDS.

Gentlemen, they are matters of public record. If there had been merely some

JUDGE HUMPHREYS CONDEMNED.

(Continued from page 7)

publishing papers, and being in politics. I want to say that, so far as I am concerned, I am absolutely opposed to a Judge being in politics. Go to the State of New York, and you will find that every single Judge on the Bench is a member of Tammany Hall or a member of the Republican organization. The Chief Justice of the Appellate Division of the court secured his position by reason of the fact that he was supported by Thomas Platt and the Republican organization. I never have been in sympathy with the disposition to condemn everything in the past. You cannot condemn everything in connection with the administration of justice under Judge Humphreys. Up until the meeting of the Judge had his respect, and because Senator Brown has seen the hand of Judge Humphreys in some political matter, the Judge has forfeited Mr. Brown's respect. Now, don't let us condemn everything, gentlemen. Judge Humphreys is an able man, and a lawyer, a brilliant lawyer, and I don't know as we have taken exception to any special act in the course of his judicial life which has been in violation of law. Which has been in violation of law, I say? If I had exercised the judicial discretion that the Judge did, I never would have appointed a man like Lewis. That is an exercise of discretion under the law. You cannot show he has violated any law in doing it. Had I been the Judge or if I were Judge, I would not have my billiard draw the Grand Jury or the Petit Jury, but in doing it is there any law violated? As a member of the Bar Association, I would seek to stop such practices, but when we go to the judicial source, the President will ask, "Has there been a violation of law?" This Billiard Act was a law passed by Senator Brown and Representative Robertson and it was signed by the Governor. Unless we can base our action upon some act of the Judge in violation of law, some crime or misdemeanor, we are starting on a very unsafe course, a course that will stir up the town and the Territory from one end to the other, and accomplish nothing. Supposing you go to the appointing power, and say that Judge Humphreys gave licenses to these sixteen members of the Legislature. There are a great many things to be said with reference to these men. In my practice in the country I have met attorneys of the Bar at the lower courts, and as far as Representative Beckley is concerned, and so far as Mr. Kanuha is concerned, I may say they both represent as high in order of intelligence as some of the attorneys, at least, that I have seen practicing at the Bar of country places. I have seen the Judge. He has not violated any law, well and good; but you cannot have him removed for an indiscretion, in failing to exercise good judgment.

Every one who votes for this resolution votes to pursue a line of policy that will stir up strife from one end of this Territory to the other. We have no charge that looks like a crime or misdemeanor or like a violation of law. Your only complaint here is one that arises out of Judge Humphreys' temperament. At the present time Judge Humphreys is on an appeal in the Supreme Court and I don't think he was right, if I may state that I have been told in his court, in what I considered an unbecomingly style, to sit down, or to go on with the examination. Let me say that judicial officers are not removed lightly. You cannot find me cases of where a judicial officer has been removed except upon the gravest of charges. Now, I say, these charges that Judge Humphreys controls the Republic—no, I do not think that charge, if proven, would result in his removal. I do think he should have no connection with politics. The sentiment that he himself expressed on the floor of the Territorial convention, when Judge Smith spoke, should be the guiding principle of his conduct. I do not think that if he had not been set upon, and he, and he, and he, pointing to various lawyers, would have been any trouble here? There has been no trouble with reference to the Judge's decisions. No man comes here and charges him with the violation of any law. These sixteen applicants for admission to practice were admitted without an examination. I do not know, even if the statute required an examination, I do not believe it is always done. These appointments or licenses to practice in the lower courts were not given until after the passage of this bill, ten days and upwards afterwards.

If I had been the Judge, I would not have given an appointment as that of Lewis. I would not, if Judge, use my authority to draw Grand or Petit Jurors. I do not believe the licensing of these attorneys, made after the passage of the bill, had a single thing to do with it. I would pass Mr. Hatch's resolution with this amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to represent to the Judge of the First Circuit Court the feelings of the Bar Association, or in the second place I would follow the suggestion made by Judge Billman. I would say, whereas, there is serious misunderstanding between the Bar Association and the First Judge of the First Circuit, therefore, be it resolved, that the Honorable Department be requested to send an officer or an agent here to investigate the troubles. My idea would be, with a view to establishing peace, and compromising these differences, and see whether or not they could be brought to an end, rather than to start on a career that will bring forth more trouble.

MAGOON HEARD FROM.

Mr. Magoon. It has been said and reiterated that we are here to act in a judicial capacity, and will still study ourselves in prejudice Judge Humphreys without first giving him a fair, impartial hearing. He is entitled to a trial. I submit, Mr. Stanley has stated that if it was only a matter of professional courtesy to members of the Bar he would not vote for this resolution. Stanley. I said I would not be here, I think.

Mr. Magoon. Are we willing to vote resolutions not in trend with our convictions? I believe that if Judge Humphreys is guilty of the charges made against him he should be condemned, and driven out of the office of Judge. If he is correct and we can prove it—and I believe it is correct and we can prove it—we have got to prove it before we can cut him out. You would not condemn a man who was proven guilty, and we are not to condemn Judge Humphreys unless we believe? I submit these matters were known long before he was promoted to the position he now holds. Despite them we had reputable members of the Bar who came forward and advocated him to the position he now holds, and now we got the position, and now we propose to cut him out because of his past high position. I submit that we are not to condemn him because of his past high position.

and improper, I believe that nothing has come out against Judge Humphreys' character which can be considered.

As far as the appointment by Judge Humphreys of the sixteen members of the Legislature to practice law in the lower courts, I don't know as any of those charges are made in the resolution. If not, I submit that the Judge is not triable on that matter today. They are not matters upon which he is to be removed. He is to be removed only for the purposes stated in the resolution. If that is not true, then we are going beyond the record. He is not receiving a fair trial. With reference to the appointment of these sixteen members of the Legislature to practice law, it may be he did corruptly appoint those men, but before he is tried and condemned for it he should have a hearing. It has been suggested that members of the community have been licensed time and time again to practice law, without first passing an examination. Henry Smith secured a license without an examination. Mr. Hapal of Hilo the same, and many others have received licenses without first passing an examination, and no attempt was ever made to condemn the party licensing them.

With reference to editing a newspaper, that is not a legal disability. He should not edit it, but I submit he is entitled to be heard on that question. It may be that Judge Humphreys has been wrong in that proposition. He has control of the stock, but it does not necessarily follow that he controls the policy of the paper. We all know that he has been trying to dispose of it. I submit these are matters that should go to a committee. It may be that a reference of these matters would only reinforce them, and put him in a worse position than to say by having the facts emphasized. If that be so let him take the consequences, but, first, let him have a fair trial. I do not want to be on that committee, and I would not be, but try him on the charges, and if they are worthy of consideration he may then be removed.

With reference to his judicial career, I am like every other man here. I am not in sympathy with the Judge's position. If he is a corrupt Judge, and uses his position for political ends, he is the most consummate fool that ever sat on the Bench. With him it has made no difference. He has criticized his friends as quickly, more quickly, than his enemies. In matters of that sort he has no one to speak for him. He has antagonized every member of the Bar, and if he is corrupt he is certainly a fool, and ought to be removed because he has no common sense. I do not believe there is a member of this Bar who can point to any one of his decisions that has been influenced by prejudice, partiality or favor. Not a member has said anything of that kind. All the members of the Bar have said they believed him to be an able, conscientious man in the discharge of his duties. I submit that he is entitled to an impartial trial before the committee duly appointed, and, when that committee reports we can act on their report.

THURSTON SCORES MAGOON.

Mr. Thurston said that as to the charge that the Advertiser had been publishing Humphreys' black record in Arizona, that Mr. Magoon himself had brought affidavits to the Advertiser showing up Humphreys' Arizona record in detail, and requested the Advertiser to publish them, but the Advertiser had refused. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Magoon. That was when I was opposing him for Judge.

MR. ACHI SPEAKS STRONGLY.

Mr. Achi. I only want to say a few words. Mr. Magoon said we must give the Judge a fair trial. I believe in that way. We are the accusers. I believe it is our duty to make the charges against him. For myself, in order to protect my property and my liberty and that of my family, I must do something in this matter with regard to this resolution. I was in the court house the other day when I saw these attorneys, who, because they laid before the Court an affidavit signed by their client, were imprisoned. In that case, I consider that I may some time be in the same boat. I may have a client who will talk to me about his case, and to the best of my ability I will present an affidavit duly signed by my client, thinking and believing to the best of my ability that it is a good affidavit, and then I will be called by the Court to appear at 2 o'clock to answer for contempt, and be found guilty of contempt and sent to jail for thirty days. I claim the time has come for everybody to protect their rights and their liberty. Something ought to be done to Judge Humphreys. I understand Judge Hartwell was an associate lawyer in that case. Mr. McManahan was two thousand miles away, but he was also ordered to come into court at 2 o'clock in that same afternoon, because he was a partner in the firm of Kinney & Ballou. He was caused, and I don't see why he was not found guilty of contempt.

In regard to the sixteen licenses to practice law. The law is very plain. If anybody wants to practice law in this country the law says that man must be examined. Their characters must be certified to the court before they can be licensed to practice law in any of the courts of this country. Judge Humphreys, in order to get what he wanted, he only asked the members of the House, "You are a member of the House?" "Yes." "Where do you live?" "So and so." "You want a license to practice law?" "Well, I license you so and so." Is that law? He may claim he does not know the law. If he does not know the law he should not be a Judge.

I can say before this association that I know many of these people who were granted licenses to practice law, and I tell you many of them can't draw a common complaint before the District Court. Some of these licensed men, licensed to practice law, don't know the difference between a civil and a criminal case. Is that the proper kind of a Judge to have? Is that justice to the people of the country? A very important case may be given to one of these men, and maybe by the action of that man, the man who really has the best suit, he, not knowing any law, loses the case. I claim, when a Judge does that way we have a right to take action, and he ought not to be Judge. We ought, as citizens, to protect our rights, and the rights of the people, and in order to do that we must ask for the removal of this man. Before Judge Humphreys was appointed I signed my name to his application to be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. Since then, at a later day, I found out that he was running two ways. He was Judge, and also trying to run the Legislature. During the course of the situation I came down to the Senate one morning and I saw an editorial in the Republican. I saw a member of the Home Rule party stand up and move something exactly as I saw it in an article in the Republican. I know by hearsay that is Judge Humphreys' newspaper. He was running the whole thing. It was carried. I see now it was in the paper. I see now it was in the paper.

Thurston, and everybody, in prison. I believe in giving Judge Humphreys a fair trial. Let him be tried by the proper parties. We are only making charges, and in order to make them we must pass this resolution.

I support the resolution as introduced by Mr. Robertson.

MR. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Thompson. Mr. President, I would like to speak on the merits of this case. I belong to the suspected class, the newcomers to the minority, and to that class who do not, as a rule, receive much consideration. At least, I judge so from the remarks that I have heard here today. However, I do not want to go on record as belonging to that detested class, the silent minority. We are here to discuss a grave question of moment. It not only affects our individual rights as practitioners, but it affects the honesty, the integrity, and the future welfare of a fellow-lawyer, though he be a Judge. It has been contended that we shall let this matter go on to Washington, and there let them decide it. We shall be the accusers, as the last speaker put it. Some of us may believe in predestination. Perhaps predestination has some supporters here, but in an assembly of lawyers, men to whom justice should be the first and only battle cry, I must confess that I am surprised to see predestination advocated. We are not here as accusers. The matter is brought before us and we are to pass upon it calmly, deliberately, according to our consciences, fearlessly. The resolutions that have been read are accusations. If they are supported by this organization or association they go to Washington. Then we are the accusers, but we should not be such until these charges have been sifted to the bottom. Not on the remarks of one member of the Bar who gets up and tells us what he has heard in a legislative body; not what another member says he has heard in the chambers of one of our judges; not the remarks of another who gets up and throws vitals of wrath over the body of the accused, but we are here to pass upon this question after it has been sifted to the bottom, and not upon an ex parte hearing.

The committee of five, advocated by Judge Whiting, a court of inquiry, meets with my hearty approval. The man is entitled to a hearing before this body the same as his tribunal would give a criminal a hearing before his court. Mr. Stewart has asked whether we could point to a single instance in Judge Humphreys' career, barring this unsubstantiated talk with regard to licenses, of which I know nothing, and which has not been supported by law. We all make errors. Mr. Stewart confesses his error in having an error before the Supreme Court. Judges make them. It is human to err, to forgive is divine. Let us consider he has shown humanity. Is that any reason for our not showing civility? It seems to me the entire matter settles down—not to personal animus—but whether or not he runs a newspaper.

I am proud to say that I am interested in that newspaper. I am proud to say I have had some personal direction in it, and that some of the editorials which have appeared in the Republican, while I have not fathered them, I have patting them upon the back as a nephew or a relation of my own. Some of those articles perhaps have shown personal animus, just as some of the articles in the Advertiser have done likewise. Some, I say, have shown personal animus, but they cannot be laid at the door of the man who controls the stock of that paper necessarily. Mr. Thurston, who owns a controlling interest in the Advertiser, has said that articles appearing there have not appeared at his instance, and I believe him. It is a matter of common knowledge that those articles have been more vituperous and less just than any articles appearing in the so-called partisan paper. It is a partisan paper, on the side of the administration, and when you appeal to set this Judge out of office, perhaps it is the youth of inexperience which makes me say that I have had some experience in politics, and perhaps as much experience in American politics as most of the people who have lived in the Hawaiian Islands during their natural lives, and I know who supports, with drawn sword, the administration in power, receiving not their condemnation but their approbation. It would be foolish, a feat impossible, for the Judge to be removed even if he supported it with a partisan newspaper.

As to the sixteen lawyers I speak personally it is not a matter of record, perhaps it is, but some four or five of those men were Magistrates under the old government—District Magistrates. I have nothing but the deepest of reverence for the past. It was a clean government, so Mr. Hale says. If men under that spotless regime were competent to act as District Magistrates, surely under the enlightened principles of the present such men should be qualified to practice before District Magistrates. Whether or not this was done before or after the passage of the Bill of Rights is very material. If, before the Bill of Rights, it gives color to the remarks uttered here, if it was done after, those remarks fall like bones at our feet.

Without expressing time I would suggest that to accuse a man without trial, to condemn him with the Judge, of his past is un-American. A word that does not mean very much out here, according to the newspaper reports. But, it is not only that, it is unjust and unworthy of the men who compose the Bar Association, and I am strongly in favor of, and wish to go on record as supporting the suggestion that a committee be appointed. If it is found he is unjust let him be put out. If, like that Roman, the populace has tired of hearing him called "the just," let us not follow Rome's debilitated example, and send him out of his own city.

SENATOR BROWN AGAIN.

Mr. Brown—Before a vote is taken on this resolution it seems to me a good deal of stress has been laid on the proposition that the Bar Association, by the adoption of this resolution, is passing or trying Judge Humphreys without giving him a chance to defend himself. I do not take it that way. The first four "whereas" are statements made with regard to the Judge. The last is, "Be it resolved that a committee of five members of this association be appointed to formulate charges against the said A. B. Humphreys, and to take depositions and statements of the members of this association as to the charges and acts of the said A. B. Humphreys, and that said charges and depositions when so prepared, be presented to the President and Attorney General of the United States by a member or members of this bar to be appointed by said committee of five and all expenses" etc. What is that but giving him a right to come before the committee and make his defense, if any he has. The assertion that we are prejudging him and condemning him without a trial, is a very poor one.

THE REPUBLICAN CEN. COMMITTEE

Several Important Resolutions
Considered and Adopted
at Meeting.

A meeting of the Republican Territorial central committee was held Monday evening, and a resolution endorsing the recommendation of Edgar Cayless for appointment as third judge of the First Circuit Court, was passed. The text of this resolution appears elsewhere in this paper. The following resolutions were also adopted by the meeting:

"Whereas, the Legislature adjourned without passing an act appropriating the Senators, as provided for in section 30 of the Organic Act, therefore,

"Resolved, that the executive committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a committee of three to prepare a draft of an act to be submitted to the Congress of the United States for the appointment of Senators, in conformity with said section 30 of said Organic Act; and

"Resolved, that said executive committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a committee of three to urge upon Congress the passage of such act, and to take such other steps as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

"Resolved, that the executive committee, together with the Republican members of the Legislature, be and hereby is authorized and empowered to advise with the Governor and heads of all bureaus, and departments, when Republican, in the matter of appointments to office; and

"Resolved, that every applicant for office shall secure the endorsement of the executive committee of the district committee of the district in which he resides, and thereafter the same shall be considered by the executive committee of this committee, and the Republican members of the Legislature meeting together upon call or the executive committee; and such person shall be recommended for the appointment, provided he receives a majority vote of such joint conference."

"Whereas, the executive committee was so constituted as to have a quorum in Honolulu, so as to have the affairs of the party receive prompt attention and speedy disposition; and

"Whereas, W. J. Coelho has left the Territory for an indefinite period without indicating when he would return; therefore,

"Resolved, that the office of member of the executive committee, held by him, be and is hereby declared temporarily abandoned by said W. J. Coelho, and the executive committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to fill the office as hereinafter provided; and

"Resolved, that if any member of the executive committee should leave the Territory indefinitely, or should be unable from any cause to discharge the duties of his office, then and in that event the chairman of the executive committee shall request the executive committee of the district committee of the district from which such member was elected to elect a member to act during the absence or disability aforesaid; and if said committee should fail to elect a member in ten days after such request, then the members of the executive committee in Honolulu shall fill the vacancy."

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the *General* at Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may need a first-class ointment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

A VETERAN

Tells of a Thrilling Experience in the Civil War and How a Novel Paper Helped Save His Life.

From the Beacon, Leonardtown, Md.

Many veterans of the Rebellion can recall incidents as thrilling as the cavalry charge in which the narrator of the following experience nearly lost his life, and, unfortunately, many of the old soldiers have disabilities that are unpleasant reminders of their days in the army. To all such this story will have a peculiar interest, and may show the way to restore health, strength and energy. Mr. William H. Whiting of Mt. Holly, Va., says:

"When the Civil War began I was living in Buffalo, and there I joined Company F of the Tenth New York Cavalry. In 1863 while serving with my company, I received a sabre cut that caused paralysis. For eight months I was obliged to lie in the hospital at Washington, D. C. I afterwards tried many doctors, but the paralysis remained as bad as ever. I suffered from chills and my general health was not good.

"This continued until about eight years ago, when I read in a newspaper of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking the pills, and soon found they were doing me good. In six months' time I was completely cured. The paralysis has not returned, and I never have the chills now. My general health is also better than when I began taking Pink Pills for Pale People. I always keep them with me, and in the eight years that have passed since I first took them, I have never had occasion to call on a doctor.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many people and good results have always followed their use."

Signed WILLIAM H. WHITING
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1901.

JOHN L. BEALE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by mail.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Containing CUTICURA Ointment, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: S. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEONARD LTD., Cape Town.

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HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 1	DORIC	JUNE 1
DORIC	JUNE 1	NIIPPON MARU	JUNE 1
NIIPPON MARU	JUNE 1	PERU	JUNE 1
PERU	JUNE 1	COPTIC	JUNE 1
COPTIC	JUNE 1	AMERICA MARU	JUNE 1
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 1	PINKING	JUNE 1
PINKING	JUNE 1	GAILIC	JUNE 1
GAILIC	JUNE 1	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 1
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AGENTS.

WERE DOUBTFUL OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS

Litigants Who Did Not Dare
Trust Themselves in
His Court.

A prominent attorney, speaking with reference to the proceedings of the Bar Association, stated that the presence of Judge Humphreys on the bench has had such a derogatory effect that important litigation which is and has been on the tapis, has been withheld from the courts because the parties interested did not believe their actions would be heard with fairness and impartiality.

The attorneys cited an instance in which litigation involving nearly \$2,000,000 was about to have been brought before the Circuit Court last year, but on account of the actions of the presiding judge towards attorneys in general, and his partisan attitude in the local political arena, both counsel and intending litigants had agreed to remain outside the pale of the court.

So certain were the interested parties that justice could not be had in Judge Humphreys' court by reason of the partiality of the presiding judge.

abilities are that the whole truth will be compromised outside of the court.

Since the announcement a few weeks ago that J. Pierpont Morgan had arranged to buy the Leyland line of ocean steamships, there has been much speculation as to what he will do with his purchase. It is now the indication that the transaction was made in the interest of the Erie Railroad.

The commissioner of the Land Office in a decision lays down the principle that any occupied land is not subject to a forest lien land scrip location, and that in such cases the question as to whether the land involved is of a mineral or non-mineral character is not material.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1900, which have just been issued, show that the decline of British agriculture pursued its steady course. The area under crops in Great Britain, which in 1870 covered 5,643,000 acres, has fallen to 5,285,000 acres.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has made a contract with the Mexican Central Railroad to supply it with 150,000 tons of coal, the delivery to cover a period of months. The order is the largest single export contract ever booked in Alabama.

It is expected that Russia will soon be able to supply her own needs in coal, according to a statement.

